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Thursday, July 7, 1904.

Perhaps some of the winners of lots who have not applied for deeds have been out to see the lots.

Utah's delegates at St. Louis are in the band wagon; but, then, it isn't much of a band wagon.

As his voice is still in good condition, Mr. Bryan doesn't see how the convention can ignore him.

Will the Democratic orators, in their ratification speeches, volubly commend Parker for his unwillingness to talk?

Is it possible that the boys are to waive their right to keep on making Fourth of July noise until the Twenty-fourth?

Mr. Bryan, it is evident, will not have much pleasure at St. Louis; but, being human, he will have a good laugh on election night.

Good advice will be heard on Main street on the evening of the Democratic meeting there, as the Salvation Army will be out as usual.

Several Provo Democrats will be dissatisfied with the work of Maj. Sam King at the St. Louis convention, unless he makes a few mistakes.

William J. Bryan and Grover Cleveland, notwithstanding their past differences, will agree as to one thing, that a better man could have been nominated.

Do the Democratic leaders who are getting up a ratification meeting think they can win any votes by having another noisy time so soon after the Fourth?

Though the Republican party can see that it has much displeased Congressman Williams, it will be mean enough to keep right on aggravating him by conducting a successful campaign.

There is a noticeable lull in reports from the war in the far East. And yet, it may be an open question whether we do not know almost as much about what is going on as we did when reports were more plenty.

The healthiest summer in Salt Lake's history is the verdict of the medical profession on the present season here. This, for a place which is a natural sanitarium and that should be the healthiest city in the world, ought to mean much. It is a great inducement to prospective settlers, people of all ages, to have a city in view which is so grandly favored in this respect as is Salt Lake City at all times.

Traditionally, the South is the ruler and boss of the Democratic party, and appears now to be resuming her old sway. Both the temporary and the permanent chairman of the Democratic National convention are Southerners, and whenever the Democracy have had a chance to elect anybody to prominent positions in Congress, Southern men get the positions. Once again, sure enough, "the South is in the saddle."

It is curious to note how flat the nominations of the Populist party have fallen on the public ear. Thomas Watson of Georgia for President, and Thomas Tillman of Nebraska for Vice-President do not combine in a strong team, and it is not likely that they will cut any noteworthy figure in the campaign. What a contrast there is in the Populist position now, compared with what it was eight, or even four, years ago! How are the mighty fallen! Even the poor old crippled Democracy refuses longer to even recognize affiliation with the party that has been its guide and director since 1896.

Peat briquettes are now claimed to be the fuel of the future. The peat is excavated from the bogs by machinery, is put into heated drying cylinders, then treated electrically and carbonized, a mass of black globules representing the residue, and these retaining all the valuable properties of the raw material. In this way a ton of fuel can be produced at the very low cost of \$1.21. This prepared peat is almost smokeless, it burns to the last particle, leaves a clean, white ash, and there is no clinker. Sweden now uses two million tons of these peat briquettes yearly, and the attention of the world is being strongly drawn toward them. Immense peat beds are known in Swe-

den, and in the other countries bordering on the Baltic; Ireland is one-seventh a peat-bog, there is a great peat area in Scotland, and in many places in this country the peat deposits are seemingly inexhaustible. In Alaska, the peat is illimitable, and convenient to the coast. It is plain that Alaskan peat briquettes may be made a source of fuel supply to the west coast of this country, ideal in character and mercifully cheap. In competition with peat briquettes at (say) two dollars a ton, which would afford a splendid profit for making and transportation, coal at ten to twelve dollars a ton wouldn't be looked at.

SECRETARY HAY'S SPEECH.

It was a brilliant speech which Secretary John Hay delivered yesterday at Jackson, Michigan, on the occasion of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the organization of the Republican party. At that place, on July 6, 1854, the first general convention in the country took squarely the name Republican for its organization. Every other anti-Democratic convention was ready to do the same, but Michigan's was first, and there was no dissent among the other States: all fell naturally into the way of using the name, and there were Republicans by the hundred thousands before any Republican organization had been formally effected in their respective States.

Secretary Hay reviewed the disintegration of the Whig party, the ferment of the country on the aggression of the slave power and its disregard of the compromises which both sides to the slavery controversy had agreed to; he referred to the indignation which this caused, and to the determination of the North that this should be a free and not a slave country; that the assumed right of slaveowners to establish slavery in all parts of the unoccupied dominion of the Nation must be put down. The result of that determination, the resistance of the slave-owners, the great Rebellion, the reconstruction, the settlement of the issues involved, are reviewed by Mr. Hay with a sympathy, candor, and patriotic fervor that must capture the public mind.

Following the events of the war and the occurrences immediately growing out of them, Mr. Hay traces the work of the Republican party in guiding the Nation, in preserving its high fame, in fostering its development and economic strength, in maintaining its credit, providing resources for its needs, advancing its standing among the nations of the earth, and establishing it as a protector of the weak and oppressed on this continent and on the borders of Asia, and in every right and practical way putting the country in the position of self-help and of neighbor-help—all this is the glorious record of the Republican party.

In all that has been done in preserving the Nation as a unit; in all that has been done in the protection, the advancement, the fostering of the welfare of the people, the guiding hand has been Republican; the policies adopted and enforced have been Republican, the responsibility has been Republican, while the advantage has been for all.

With such a glorious record, with such mighty achievements, with such high purposes and brilliant results properly accredited to the Republican party, Mr. Hay had a theme worthy of the highest flights of oratory. That he delivered an address of such eloquence and power as has seldom been heard in the history of the world, and wholly fitting to the great theme, is sure. Happy those who heard him deliver it, and happy those who are able to read it while it is yet warm from the lips of the eloquent speaker.

Senator Fairbanks followed Secretary Hay in a brief address, yet one finely eloquent. He referred briefly to the fifty years' governments of the Republican party as "the golden age of the Republic," and paid a splendid tribute to the services of that party and its illustrious leaders. In the administration of this party the Nation has rested secure in advancement and power. No finer tribute to the tremendous and beneficent work of the Republican party has ever been rendered than this from Senator Fairbanks. His tribute to President Roosevelt was both great and fit; and his conclusion was a guide of conduct in itself, for every voter, viz.: "Let us take hence every inspiration from this hallowed spot, and prove ourselves worthy of the virtue and courage of our fathers."

It was a great day and occasion, celebrated gloriously.

The order by the Rio Grande Railroad company for twelve thousand tons of steel rails causes a good deal of surprise. It is assumed that the new rails will replace the old, only to have them laid in some other locality. Among the probabilities for their use, the long-talked-of extension from Marysville, Utah, over to the iron beds is named, and is a very likely speculation. This order, immediately following an order of large dimensions for the Harriman systems, will not only mark a gratifying activity in Western railroad construction, but ought to be a material help to the stagnant steel market of the East.

We have received as a Government print, a neat pamphlet which comprises the brief for the defendant of Col. A. B. Hayes, Solicitor Internal Revenue, in the case of William J. Moxley, a corporation, vs. Henry L. Hertz, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Collection District of Illinois. The case is on the question of what is artificial coloration in oleomargarine, and the particular specification related to the use of palm oil to provide a certain color, and for no other purpose. It is an argument closely reasoned, and appears to be conclusive on the point raised. It is a pleasure to

see the progress making by Col. Hayes in his duties for the Government in the Internal Revenue service, and the confidence reposed in him by the higher officials, and by the courts, the latter going so far in some cases as to take his brief entire as the judgment from the bench. And thus does another Utah score, and score admirably and well.

THE DEMOCRATS BEGIN.

The Democratic National Convention was called to order yesterday, in the presence of a vast crowd which the uncertainty of its proceedings had attracted. From all appearances, the Parker men were in a decided majority, but the minority is still seemingly firm in resisting his nomination, and as long as more than one-third of the delegates remain steady in opposition, of course it will be impossible for him to win. If those who advocate his nomination so strenuously must have him, they evidently will have to resort to the dangerous expedient of abolishing the two-thirds rule.

Hon. John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, was selected by the committee to be temporary chairman, and was expected to "strike the keynote" of the campaign. He did. And that keynote is one of defense, explanation, excuse, denial. It is to be a defensive campaign, not an aggressive one, according to this "keynote." The hard times, the panic, the universal distress that ensued on the election of Cleveland twelve years ago, were not, he insisted, caused by that election, or by anything that the Democrats threatened to do, or did do; the trouble wasn't brought on by the demonization of silver, nor by the oppression of monopolies or trusts, but was the result of a universal, worldwide condition. This, of course, is an explanation; but it isn't the Democratic explanation that we are all familiar with. It marks a complete change of base by the party, provided the party follows Mr. Williams in this, as the party's delegates seemed to do by their acclamation.

The tone of Mr. Williams' opening is flippant; it sounds more like what a rough-and-tumble debate in the House of Representatives is expected to be, than a statesmanlike marking out of a policy for a great party. It is personal, full of temporary allusions and driven, and of light weight. And yet it was catchy, sounded well, and called forth enthusiasm. It is much the sort of a speech as that delivered by Bourke Cockran in the House, which set the Democratic Representatives wild with joy, but which covered them with chagrin when they had time to read it, and reflect on its real meaning and effect. So with this speech of Mr. Williams; it catches the crowd with its jibes, but when the delegates and the country come to read and consider the tone and substance of it, all will see that it is a speech to cover or defend with, but that it does not furnish one slogan to win with.

Mr. Williams' speech is very long. It has a detailed review of and comment upon the Republican National platform adopted at Chicago in June. But it cannot be said to be a masterly review or criticism; that will come from others. And yet that Republican platform is so solid, so well grounded in fact, historical verity, and practical application to American conditions, that the waves of rage, of criticism, and of denunciation will beat about it in vain; it will stand firm, triumphant, a great work that not only shows the beauty and strength of republican institutions and the glorious administration of the affairs of this mighty country by a party which shows how to do something else than split and grumble and complain, but that has repeatedly received the approval of the American people.

There is every indication that the Democrats are about to reverse their policies on most of the issues that have agitated the country, as Mr. Williams in his speech reverses the former Democratic explanation of the financial panic of 1893 and the disasters that came upon the industries of the country upon the election of their candidate for President in that year. Their position, then, will be that of one who confesses to continual and persistent error on everything of importance in the past, a fervent protestation that they are right this year, a denunciation of their opponents for being right in the past, and an unrepented longing for the offices that leads the party to confess anything and everything for the past and profess anything and everything for the future in order to get them.

But how will this sort of a campaign strike the people of the country? With amazement and disgust, most certainly; and as a perfect demonstration of the fact that as a candidate for the administration of the affairs of this great country it is impossible to take seriously the importunities of the Democratic party.

It is reassuring to be informed that the "Haytian Incident" is satisfactorily closed. This incident, it will be remembered, was the shooting of the French and German Ministers, by members of the palace guard at Port au Prince. It seems that the stone (or stones) thrown was merely a gentle reminder to the Ministers that the guards were there "and don't you forget it." There was no intent to express any anti-foreign animus, nor to hurt anybody, and ample apologies followed, which were accepted with wine. The first explanations, that the palace guards, angry at a bank defalcation for which they blamed the German and the French directors, and through which the guards lost their pay, it appears, were not the true versions; the official versions, that is, for probably that first account was the correct one. But it is well that all are content with the official statement, even if it is bogus.

FARM LIFE NOT IN FAVOR.

From the Washington Post.

Attention has been directed to the fact that not a single member of the class which graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural college this year has determined to adopt farming as a vocation. One of the graduates has secured a position with an agricultural paper, another has decided to engage in horticulture, but all of the others will follow professions or pursuits that are not even remotely connected with the farming industry. This situation is especially notable in the Massachusetts instance, but it is far from uncommon, in a less marked degree, in the other States.

A NEW DEAD SURE GAME.

From the Kansas City Journal.

At Ryan, Okla., the game of apple is very popular among young people. This is the way it is played: A young man calls on his girl and takes along a small red apple. At the proper time he tosses the apple up in the air. If it comes down he kisses the girl. If it stays up he does not.

PERSONAL MENTION.

"Tea, coffee and conversation," said Senator Platt of Connecticut, "are the chief ingredients that constitute a good dinner." And the greatest of these is conversation," commented a companion. "No, please," corrected the Senator, "perhaps, perhaps so, but that would not be because they can't read French."

A document in French recently was placed at each United States Senator's desk. Senator Tillman said that there were not seven men in the Senate who would know the Lord's prayer if they saw it in French. Senator Hear, who heard this guest, added: "Perhaps so, perhaps so, but that would not be because they can't read French."

Edward E. Lee, a wealthy Baltimore business man, has a plan for collecting all kinds of coupons for prize tags. Recently he saw an advertisement announcing that for a certain number of a particular tag he could win "a horse and runaway." He collected the tags, forwarded them and in a few days received by express a tiny roan horse. He sat down and wrote a "receipt" for the horse, "I acknowledge the receipt of the horse," he wrote, "but you failed to inclose the runaway." In an early mail he received this letter: "Dear Sir:—We have your letter acknowledging receipt of the horse. As for the runaway, go chase yourself."

At a reception given to Gen. Chaffee by the midwives at Poughkeeps, the General told the story: "Not long ago a soldier in the regular army stopped me on the street and asked me to lend him a quarter. 'Why, yesterday you received your month's pay, didn't you?' I asked him. 'Yes,' replied the veteran. 'Where's your money now?' 'It's like this,' he went on. 'I left the pay in my pocket at New York with that \$25.00. I met a friend and we had dinner. I was mighty surprised when the waiter brought me a bill for \$1.00. I paid it. Then I bought a theater for \$1.00. After the theater we went down to the Bowery and I spent \$2.00 there. 'That's \$3.00,' I replied. 'What happened to that other 50 cents?' The old fellow seemed puzzled. Finally he answered: 'I must have spent that foolishly.'"

SPICE.

A Sure Way—"What was it Franklin said? 'If you'd have a thing well done—' 'Tell your cook you like it rare,' interrupted Subbuteo.—Philadelphia Press.

Jingle (to short, stout party)—Just had such a good time with that lady over there. Awfully dirty, didn't you know. But now she won't even look at me. Short, Stout Party (just arrived)—How funny! She's my wife—Scraps.

Unanswerable.—Kelly—Shure, Pat, you're too full to walk home. Gilt on a throlley-car. Ryan—Falth, if I can't stand oop on a sidewalk, how the devil could I stand oop in a throlley-car?—Judge.

"Ah!" he cried, "now that we're engaged let me press you to my heart in—'Don't lose yourself,' said the summer girl, pushing him away. 'This is no pressing engagement.'—Chicago Tribune.

Maudie—See this ring? Archie gave it to me the other evening. Irene—I thought I recognized it. You'll find it has a rough place just over the setting that will make your finger sore.—Chicago Tribune.

RHYMES OF THE DAY.

AFTER WE LEAVE.
Before Slim Sikes left Pookstown
He used to run the "old burg" down.

But after he had moved away
He praised his native place, they say.

He liked the climate that it had,
Though once he'd thought that it was bad.

He bragged about the people there,
The "splendid men" and "women fair."

Though once he had despised them all
And called them slow and cold and small.

We think the world's a poor old place
And call it hard names to its face.

But, like Slim Sikes, we may some day
Look back from far and far away.

And think more kindly of the sphere
We rail at so while we are here.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

In Mourning.—
"Oh, shame!" cried the neighbors, "she's playing again!"
"What harm?" the poor widow was lone-ly.
She found the piano a solace, and then
She was using the black keys.

The "Vitchak" Language.—
Upon Siberian borders
Stood a Russian ill at ease.
He said: "Do I hear orders,
Or did the General sneeze?"
—Washington Post.

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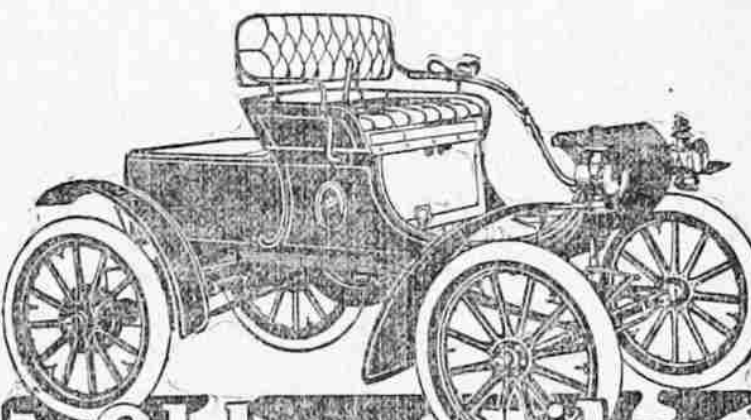
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